

the return of hundreds of thousands of Cambodian refugees to their homes, and laid the groundwork for a new Constitution and free and fair elections that featured broad participation;

Whereas, since the United Nations Security Council established the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia through United Nations Security Council Resolution 745 in 1992, the United States and the international community have continued to support the peace, security, and prosperity of Cambodia, as demonstrated through the delivery by the United States of more than \$1,500,000,000 in development assistance and more than \$3,000,000,000 in total assistance to Cambodia, according to the Department of State;

Whereas the implementation of the Paris Peace Agreements established institutions critical to peace, development, and freedom in Cambodia, including the beginnings of a vibrant civil society and independent media;

Whereas the Paris Peace Agreements set forth a democratic process for the election of a constituent assembly that adopted the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia, which obligates the Kingdom to "respect human rights as stipulated in the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human rights, the covenants and conventions related to human rights, women's and children's rights";

Whereas the actions of Prime Minister Hun Sen and the ruling Cambodian People's Party since 1993 to consolidate power, which have infringed on the fundamental rights and freedoms of the Cambodian people and culminated in the banning of the Cambodia National Rescue Party (CNRP) in 2017, effectively turning Cambodia into a one-party state, violate the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia and challenge the full implementation of the Paris Peace Agreements;

Whereas the reported use of Cambodia's Ream Naval Base on the Gulf of Thailand by the People's Republic of China would be inconsistent with Cambodia's status of neutrality under the Paris Peace Agreements, which the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia later defined, in part, as "not permit(ing) any foreign military base on its territory"; and

Whereas the politically motivated arrests of more than 150 people associated with the Cambodia National Rescue Party since June 2019 and irregular judicial prosecutions of detainees further undermine the intent of the Paris Peace Agreements to allow full political participation in free and fair elections: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) remains committed to the Cambodian people and their aspirations for a more peaceful, prosperous, democratic, and sovereign country, as envisioned in the agreements signed at the Paris Conference on Cambodia on October 23, 1991 (commonly referred to as the "Paris Peace Agreements"), with the support of the international community;

(2) calls upon all signatories of the Paris Peace Agreements, including Cambodian stakeholders, to reaffirm their commitments under the Agreements, the fulfillment of which will advance the peace, prosperity, rights, and freedoms enjoyed by the Cambodian people 30 years after the signing of the Agreements; and

(3) emphasizes the need for the Government of Cambodia—

(A) to commit to free and fair multiparty elections in the upcoming communal elections in 2022 and national elections in 2023 as an expression of its commitment to the self-determination of the Cambodian people;

(B) to uphold its commitments to protecting human rights, democratic institutions, and free and fair elections;

(C) to dismiss all politically motivated charges, prosecutions, and sentences of the opposition, journalists, and civil society activists;

(D) to refrain from actions that violate its status of neutrality; and

(E) to use its role as 2022 Chair of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to strengthen the institution and ASEAN's independence and uphold the values of the ASEAN Charter and the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, done at Denpasar February 24, 1976.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE NECESSITY OF MAINTAINING THE UNITED NATIONS ARMS EMBARGO ON SOUTH SUDAN UNTIL CONDITIONS FOR PEACE, STABILITY, DEMOCRACY, AND DEVELOPMENT EXIST

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 322, S. Res. 473.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 473) expressing the sense of the Senate on the necessity of maintaining the United Nations arms embargo on South Sudan until conditions for peace, stability, democracy, and development exist.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Ms. CANTWELL. I know of no further debate on the resolution.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there is no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 473) was agreed to.

Ms. CANTWELL. I ask unanimous consent that the preamble be agreed to and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of December 8, 2021, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

CONDEMNING THE OCTOBER 25, 2021, MILITARY COUP IN SUDAN AND STANDING WITH THE PEOPLE OF SUDAN

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 324, S. Con. Res. 20.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 20) condemning the October 25, 2021, military

coup in Sudan and standing with the people of Sudan.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Ms. CANTWELL. I know of no further debate on the concurrent resolution.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there is no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 20) was agreed to.

Ms. CANTWELL. I ask unanimous consent that the preamble be agreed to and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of November 4, 2021, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR A FREE, FAIR, AND PEACEFUL DECEMBER 4, 2021, ELECTION IN THE GAMBIA

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 339, S. Res. 456.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 456) expressing support for a free, fair, and peaceful December 4, 2021, election in The Gambia.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment to strike all after the resolving clause and insert the part printed in italic, and with an amendment to strike the preamble and insert the part printed in italic, as follows:

Whereas, in 1965, The Gambia became independent from Great Britain;

Whereas, in 1970, The Gambia became a republic following a public referendum, and Dawda Jawara was elected president and subsequently reelected an additional five times;

Whereas, from 1970 to 1994, The Gambia was one of Africa's longest running democracies and home to the continent's human rights body, the African Commission on Human and People's Rights;

Whereas, in 1994, President Jawara was forcibly removed from office in a coup by the Armed Forces Provisional Ruling Council (AFPRC), led by Lieutenant Yahya Jammeh;

Whereas, after two years of direct AFPRC rule that was heavily criticized by the international community, a flawed constitutional reform process occurred and The Gambia scheduled a new presidential election;

Whereas, in the lead up to the September 1996 presidential election, the Jammeh military government outlawed the country's main opposition parties, restricted media freedom, prohibited meetings between rival candidates and foreign

diplomats, and used soldiers to attack opposition rallies;

Whereas Jammeh won the 1996 presidential election in a process widely regarded as flawed by international observers;

Whereas President Jammeh won reelection in 2001, 2006, and 2011 in electoral processes marred by political repression, intimidation, and technical flaws;

Whereas Jammeh's presidency saw targeted violence and widespread gross human rights violations, particularly against members of the media, including the murder of editor Deyda Hydara and the disappearance of journalist Ebrima Manneh;

Whereas President Jammeh personally ordered the kidnapping and torture of individuals he accused of "witchcraft" and threatened others over their sexual orientation;

Whereas thousands of Gambians fled into exile out of concern for their safety, becoming refugees in Africa at large and elsewhere;

Whereas the Jammeh government's human rights record was widely criticized by regional and international human rights groups, as well as the United States, European Union, and members of the United States Senate;

Whereas, in December 2016, opposition grand coalition candidate Adama Barrow, who campaigned on the promise of electoral and constitutional reform, won an upset election victory against President Jammeh;

Whereas, immediately after the 2016 election, Jammeh publicly accepted the defeat, but then later rejected the results and refused to depart the presidency;

Whereas Jammeh's refusal to accept defeat was widely condemned, with the African Union refusing to recognize him as president and the Economic Community of West African States deploying an international intervention force to The Gambia;

Whereas, on January 19, 2017, Barrow was sworn in as president at the Gambian Embassy in Senegal;

Whereas, on January 20, 2017, Jammeh and his family departed The Gambia, reportedly stealing more than \$1,000,000,000 from state coffers, eventually to appear in Equatorial Guinea, where he remains in political exile with impunity;

Whereas President Barrow initially agreed to limit his term to a three-year transition ending on January 19, 2020, but later stated his intent to serve the full five-year constitutional term and run for reelection;

Whereas the Gambian Truth, Reconciliation, and Reparations Commission (TRRC) was established by an act of the Gambian Parliament to examine abuses committed during the Jammeh era and make recommendations as to whom to hold accountable;

Whereas more than 370 victims and former government officials testified at widely viewed TRRC hearings that documented widespread human rights abuses;

Whereas, on November 25, 2021, the TRRC submitted its final report to President Barrow detailing the death of more than 240 people, torture, rape, and disappearances under the Jammeh regime;

Whereas, on December 4, 2021, The Gambia held the first post-Jammeh era presidential election, which included six presidential candidates;

Whereas the December 4, 2021, election occurred peacefully, with high voter turnout and under the observation of a significant number of domestic and international monitors;

Whereas, on December 5, 2021, The Gambia's Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) announced results showing that President Barrow had won reelection;

Whereas, on December 5, 2021, domestic election observers and other stakeholders released a joint statement noting that "the elections were conducted generally in an atmosphere of transparency and fairness as observed by domestic and international observers" and reminded can-

didates of the Code of Conduct for Peaceful Elections provision to "accept the results of the election as announced by the Chairperson of the IEC";

Whereas, on December 5, 2021, former President of Sierra Leone Ernest Bai Koroma, who led an election observation mission from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), appealed to all the Gambian candidates "to accept the outcome of the election in good faith";

Whereas, on December 24, 2021, the Gambia Truth, Reconciliation, and Reparations Commission published its findings that former President Jammeh was responsible for more than 20 years of killings, torture, and rape and recommended that those responsible be prosecuted, saying, "To forgive and forget with impunity the violations and abuses. . . would not only undermine reconciliation but would also constitute a massive and egregious cover-up of the crimes committed.";

Whereas, on December 28, 2021, the Gambia Supreme Court dismissed a challenge to the election results; and

Whereas, on January 18, 2022, the Independent Electoral Commission announced that National Assembly elections will be held on April 9, 2022: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,
That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Gambian people on the successful 2016 and 2021 presidential elections;

(2) supports the courageous and necessary work and recommendations of the Truth, Reconciliation, and Reparations Commission to bring accountability, healing, and reconciliation to the nation, and calls on the government to follow through with appropriate actions with regards to justice, accountability, and reparations for victims;

(3) calls on all parties and voters to again peacefully participate in the upcoming April legislative election and to peacefully follow all legal processes with regards to the results; and

(4) expresses the support of the American people in The Gambia's continued and noteworthy democratic path forward.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I further ask that the committee-reported amendment to the resolution be withdrawn and that the Durbin substitute amendment at the desk to the resolution be agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was withdrawn.

The amendment (No. 5031) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following: "That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Gambian people on the successful 2016 and 2021 presidential elections and the April 2022 legislative election;

(2) supports the courageous and necessary work and recommendations of the Truth, Reconciliation, and Reparations Commission to bring accountability, healing, and reconciliation to the nation, and calls on the government to follow through with appropriate actions with regards to justice, accountability, and reparations for victims; and

(3) expresses the support of the American people in The Gambia's continued and noteworthy democratic path forward.

Ms. CANTWELL. I know of no further debate on the resolution, as amended.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there further debate?

Hearing no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the resolution, as amended.

The resolution (S. Res. 456), as amended, was agreed to.

Ms. CANTWELL. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendment to the preamble be withdrawn; that the Durbin substitute amendment at the desk to the preamble be agreed to; that the preamble, as amended, be agreed to; and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment to the preamble was withdrawn.

The amendment (No. 5032) to the preamble in the nature of a substitute was agreed to, as follows:

[Purpose: To amend the preamble]

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas, in 1965, The Gambia became independent from Great Britain;

Whereas, in 1970, The Gambia became a republic following a public referendum, and Dawda Jawara was elected president and subsequently reelected an additional five times;

Whereas, from 1970 to 1994, The Gambia was one of Africa's longest running democracies and home to the continent's human rights body, the African Commission on Human and People's Rights;

Whereas, in 1994, President Jawara was forcibly removed from office in a coup by the Armed Forces Provisional Ruling Council (AFPRC), led by Lieutenant Yahya Jammeh;

Whereas, after two years of direct AFPRC rule that was heavily criticized by the international community, a flawed constitutional reform process occurred and The Gambia scheduled a new presidential election;

Whereas, in the lead up to the September 1996 presidential election, the Jammeh military government outlawed the country's main opposition parties, restricted media freedom, prohibited meetings between rival candidates and foreign diplomats, and used soldiers to attack opposition rallies;

Whereas Jammeh won the 1996 presidential election in a process widely regarded as flawed by international observers;

Whereas President Jammeh won reelection in 2001, 2006, and 2011 in electoral processes marred by political repression, intimidation, and technical flaws;

Whereas Jammeh's presidency saw targeted violence and widespread gross human rights violations, particularly against members of the media, including the murder of editor Deyda Hydara and the disappearance of journalist Ebrima Manneh;

Whereas President Jammeh personally ordered the kidnapping and torture of individuals he accused of "witchcraft" and threatened others over their sexual orientation;

Whereas thousands of Gambians fled into exile out of concern for their safety, becoming refugees in Africa at large and elsewhere;

Whereas the Jammeh government's human rights record was widely criticized by regional and international human rights groups, as well as the United States, the European Union, and members of the United States Senate;

Whereas, in December 2016, opposition grand coalition candidate Adama Barrow,

who campaigned on the promise of electoral and constitutional reform, won an upset election victory against President Jammeh;

Whereas, immediately after the 2016 election, Jammeh publicly accepted the defeat, but then later rejected the results and refused to depart the presidency;

Whereas Jammeh's refusal to accept defeat was widely condemned, with the African Union refusing to recognize him as president and the Economic Community of West African States deploying an international intervention force to The Gambia;

Whereas, on January 19, 2017, Barrow was sworn in as president at the Gambian Embassy in Senegal;

Whereas, on January 20, 2017, Jammeh and his family departed The Gambia, reportedly stealing more than \$1,000,000,000 from state coffers, eventually to appear in Equatorial Guinea, where he remains in political exile with impunity;

Whereas President Barrow initially agreed to limit his term to a three-year transition ending on January 19, 2020, but later stated his intent to serve the full five-year constitutional term;

Whereas the Gambian Truth, Reconciliation, and Reparations Commission (TRRC) was established by an act of the Gambian Parliament to examine abuses committed during the Jammeh era and make recommendations as to whom to hold accountable;

Whereas more than 370 victims and former government officials testified at widely viewed TRRC hearings that documented widespread human rights abuses;

Whereas on November 25, 2021, the TRRC submitted its final report to President Barrow detailing the death of more than 240 people, torture, rape, and disappearances under the Jammeh regime;

Whereas on December 4, 2021, The Gambia held the first post-Jammeh era presidential election, which included six presidential candidates;

Whereas the December 4, 2021 election occurred peacefully, with high voter turnout and under the observation of a significant number of domestic and international monitors;

Whereas, on December 5, 2021, The Gambia's Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) announced the results, showing that President Barrow had won reelection;

Whereas, on December 5, 2021, domestic election observers and other stakeholders released a joint statement noting that "the elections were conducted generally in an atmosphere of transparency and fairness as observed by domestic and international observers" and reminded candidates of the Code of Conduct for Peaceful Elections provision to "accept the results of the election as announced by the Chairperson of the IEC";

Whereas, on December 5, 2021, former President of Sierra Leone Ernest Bai Koroma, who led an election observation mission from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), appealed to all the Gambian candidates "to accept the outcome of the election in good faith";

Whereas, on December 24, 2021, the Gambian Truth, Reconciliation, and Reparations Commission published its findings that former President Jammeh was responsible for more than 20 years of killings, torture, and rape and recommended that those responsible be prosecuted, saying, "To forgive and forget with impunity the violations and abuses ... would not only undermine reconciliation but would also constitute a massive and egregious cover-up of the crimes committed.";

Whereas, on December 28, 2021, the Gambian Supreme Court dismissed a challenge to the election results; and

Whereas, on January 18, 2022, the Independent Electoral Commission announced that National Assembly elections would be held on April 9, 2022: Now, therefore, be it

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:
S. RES. 456

Whereas, in 1965, The Gambia became independent from Great Britain;

Whereas, in 1970, The Gambia became a republic following a public referendum, and Dawda Jawara was elected president and subsequently reelected an additional five times;

Whereas, from 1970 to 1994, The Gambia was one of Africa's longest running democracies and home to the continent's human rights body, the African Commission on Human and People's Rights;

Whereas, in 1994, President Jawara was forcibly removed from office in a coup by the Armed Forces Provisional Ruling Council (AFPRC), led by Lieutenant Yahya Jammeh;

Whereas, after two years of direct AFPRC rule that was heavily criticized by the international community, a flawed constitutional reform process occurred and The Gambia scheduled a new presidential election;

Whereas, in the lead up to the September 1996 presidential election, the Jammeh military government outlawed the country's main opposition parties, restricted media freedom, prohibited meetings between rival candidates and foreign diplomats, and used soldiers to attack opposition rallies;

Whereas Jammeh won the 1996 presidential election in a process widely regarded as flawed by international observers;

Whereas President Jammeh won reelection in 2001, 2006, and 2011 in electoral processes marred by political repression, intimidation, and technical flaws;

Whereas Jammeh's presidency saw targeted violence and widespread gross human rights violations, particularly against members of the media, including the murder of editor Deyda Hydara and the disappearance of journalist Ebrima Manneh;

Whereas President Jammeh personally ordered the kidnapping and torture of individuals he accused of "witchcraft" and threatened others over their sexual orientation;

Whereas thousands of Gambians fled into exile out of concern for their safety, becoming refugees in Africa at large and elsewhere;

Whereas the Jammeh government's human rights record was widely criticized by regional and international human rights groups, as well as the United States, the European Union, and members of the United States Senate;

Whereas, in December 2016, opposition grand coalition candidate Adama Barrow, who campaigned on the promise of electoral and constitutional reform, won an upset election victory against President Jammeh;

Whereas, immediately after the 2016 election, Jammeh publicly accepted the defeat, but then later rejected the results and refused to depart the presidency;

Whereas Jammeh's refusal to accept defeat was widely condemned, with the African Union refusing to recognize him as president and the Economic Community of West African States deploying an international intervention force to The Gambia;

Whereas, on January 19, 2017, Barrow was sworn in as president at the Gambian Embassy in Senegal;

Whereas, on January 20, 2017, Jammeh and his family departed The Gambia, reportedly stealing more than \$1,000,000,000 from state coffers, eventually to appear in Equatorial Guinea, where he remains in political exile with impunity;

Whereas President Barrow initially agreed to limit his term to a three-year transition ending on January 19, 2020, but later stated his intent to serve the full five-year constitutional term;

Whereas the Gambian Truth, Reconciliation, and Reparations Commission (TRRC) was established by an act of the Gambian Parliament to examine abuses committed during the Jammeh era and make recommendations as to whom to hold accountable;

Whereas more than 370 victims and former government officials testified at widely viewed TRRC hearings that documented widespread human rights abuses;

Whereas on November 25, 2021, the TRRC submitted its final report to President Barrow detailing the death of more than 240 people, torture, rape, and disappearances under the Jammeh regime;

Whereas on December 4, 2021, The Gambia held the first post-Jammeh era presidential election, which included six presidential candidates;

Whereas the December 4, 2021 election occurred peacefully, with high voter turnout and under the observation of a significant number of domestic and international monitors;

Whereas, on December 5, 2021, The Gambia's Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) announced the results, showing that President Barrow had won reelection;

Whereas, on December 5, 2021, domestic election observers and other stakeholders released a joint statement noting that "the elections were conducted generally in an atmosphere of transparency and fairness as observed by domestic and international observers" and reminded candidates of the Code of Conduct for Peaceful Elections provision to "accept the results of the election as announced by the Chairperson of the IEC";

Whereas, on December 5, 2021, former President of Sierra Leone Ernest Bai Koroma, who led an election observation mission from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), appealed to all the Gambian candidates "to accept the outcome of the election in good faith";

Whereas, on December 24, 2021, the Gambian Truth, Reconciliation, and Reparations Commission published its findings that former President Jammeh was responsible for more than 20 years of killings, torture, and rape and recommended that those responsible be prosecuted, saying, "To forgive and forget with impunity the violations and abuses ... would not only undermine reconciliation but would also constitute a massive and egregious cover-up of the crimes committed.";

Whereas, on December 28, 2021, the Gambian Supreme Court dismissed a challenge to the election results; and

Whereas, on January 18, 2022, the Independent Electoral Commission announced that National Assembly elections would be held on April 9, 2022: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Gambian people on the successful 2016 and 2021 presidential elections and the April 2022 legislative election;

(2) supports the courageous and necessary work and recommendations of the Truth, Reconciliation, and Reparations Commission to bring accountability, healing, and reconciliation to the nation, and calls on the government to follow through with appropriate actions with regards to justice, accountability, and reparations for victims; and

(3) expresses the support of the American people in The Gambia's continued and noteworthy democratic path forward.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, MAY 12, 2022

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Thursday, May 12; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the motion to discharge the Boyle nomination; further, that the vote on the motion to discharge occur at 12 noon; finally, that if any nominations are confirmed during Thursday's session, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M.
TOMORROW

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come be-

fore the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 8:34 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, May 12, 2022, at 10 a.m.

DISCHARGED NOMINATION

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of the following nomination pursuant to S. Res. 27 and the nomination was placed on the Executive Calendar:

CHARLOTTE N. SWEENEY, OF COLORADO, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 11, 2022:

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

PHILIP NATHAN JEFFERSON, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM FOR A TERM OF FOURTEEN YEARS FROM FEBRUARY 1, 2022.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

ALVARO M. BEDOYA, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR THE TERM OF SEVEN YEARS FROM SEPTEMBER 26, 2019.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

JULIA RUTH GORDON, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 14 U.S.C., SECTION 2121(D):

To be rear admiral

MICHAEL H. DAY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS DEPUTY COMMANDANT FOR OPERATIONS, A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD AND TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 305:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. PETER W. GAUTIER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS VICE COMMANDANT IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD AND TO THE GRADE INDICATED PURSUANT TO THE AUTHORITY OF TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 304:

To be admiral

VICE ADM. STEVEN D. POULIN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS COMMANDANT IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD AND TO THE GRADE INDICATED PURSUANT TO THE AUTHORITY OF TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 302:

To be admiral

ADM. LINDA L. FAGAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD AND TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 305:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. KEVIN E. LUNDAY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD AND TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 305:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. ANDREW J. TIONGSON